

# DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SOVIET-U.S. ARMS TALKS

HK051004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "White House Denies That Reagan Wants To Talk With Brezhnev"]

[Text] White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes addressed a group of journalists 1 April and denied suggestions that President Reagan had expressed in a recent speech an interest in holding a summit meeting with Brezhnev.

He said that what Reagan had meant was that he hoped the two countries' representatives to the arms negotiations would be able to renew their talks.

TASS news agency responded very rapidly to Reagan's comments issuing a statement on the following day that criticized Reagan for not saying a single word about the second stage of the SALT treaty and for ignoring the Soviet suggestion that both sides begin immediate negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. TASS took great pains to exaggerate the difficulty of Reagan's position, saying that "because of the rapid increase in opposition to Reagan's domestic and foreign policies and to his methods of handling international affairs," there are members of the U.S. Congress who now demand a freeze on nuclear weapons: it was suggested that because of this Reagan felt compelled to express such an attitude toward the arms race.

An AFP report, however, predicted that the Soviets may be disappointed with Reagan's speech. Some observers believe that as far as the Soviets' hope that the United States would express an interest in entering arms reduction talks is concerned, Reagan's speech may be seen as being "insufficient." Moscow had originally hoped that the U.S. Congress would change its position of rejecting Brezhnev's suggestion. The result of this, however, has been that Reagan continues to support the zero option and is still insisting that actual position of strength be established for the basis of the negotiations.

In a speech given to the Veterans of Foreign Wars on 29 March, presidential adviser Meese mentioned the Reagan administration's plans to discuss the question of arms reduction with the Soviet Union but emphasized the government's firm intention to strengthen the U.S. defensive power so as "to meet and contain the Soviet Union's expansionist activities." He also stressed the importance of United States' having sufficient military strength to intervene in any trouble spot in the world.

UN WORLD FOOD PROGRAM TO AID PRC AGRICULTURE

OW030712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- The world food program of the United Nations recently signed eight agreements with China to provide gratis aid in the form of grain worth 51.57 million U.S. dollars for the fiscal year 1981. The aid will be used for the construction of eight projects. Four of them are in Guangdong, Fujian and Yunnan Provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to help raise the living standards of refugees from Indo-China. Forty percent of the aid will go to workers planting shelter-belts in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's Xiji County. The county on the loess highlands will increase its tree coverage from the present three percent to 16 percent of the total land area there. The shelter-belts will also enable the county to increase grain output.

The rest of the aid will go to workers on three other projects: a large reservoir on Xinglong state farm on Hainan Island, Guangdong Province; a pumping station to raise Yellow River water diverted for irrigation in Gaolan County, Gansu Province; and a project related to restoring production and strengthening flood-prevention in areas of Hubei Province hit by floods in 1980.

RENMIN RIBAO REPRINT EXAMINES SINO-U.S. POLICIES

HK061115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 82 p 7

[GUOJI WENTI YANJIU contributing commentator's article: "Where Lies the Crux of Sino-U.S. Relations?"; reprinted from GUOJI WENTI YANJIU No 2, 1982]

[Text] During a period of about 20 years after the founding of the PRC, China and the United States were completely cut off or even hostile to each other. In 1972 U.S. President Nixon visited China and the Sino-U.S. Shanghai joint communique was issued. This marked the beginning of the normalization process between the two countries. On 1 January 1979 China and the United States established their diplomatic relations. Over the past 3 years, Sino-U.S. relations have developed considerably in politics, economics, culture, science, technology and so forth. However, they have also encountered a number of difficulties and obstacles. If the two countries fail to expeditiously overcome these difficulties and clear away these obstructions, Sino-U.S. relations will face the danger of retrogression.

## I

On the eve of the founding of new China, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We are willing to establish diplomatic relations with all countries in accordance with the principle of equality." Our basis for establishing diplomatic relations with all countries is "equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty." The proclamation of the people's government of the PRC issued on 1 October 1949 said: "This government is willing to establish diplomatic relations with all governments of foreign countries which follow the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's territorial sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. These are the basic norms which China follows in its relations with other countries. It is also completely in accord with the principle and spirit which we pursue in establishing diplomatic relations with other countries. The heart of this principle is state sovereignty. The changes and development of the Sino-U.S. relationship over the past 30 years are closely connected with the attitude of the United States toward this principle and its respect for China's sovereignty.

From 1949 when the Chinese people won their revolutionary victory to 1972 before the publication of the Shanghai joint communique, the United States did not recognize the PRC and hampered China's efforts to attain its legitimate seat in the United Nations. After that it invaded and occupied Chinese territory -- Taiwan -- imposed a blockade [feng suo 1409 6956] and placed an embargo on China and completely cut off its contacts with China. Later the United States was compelled to have contacts with China. In 1954 the officials of the Chinese and U.S. consulates met in Geneva and the Sino-U.S. plenipotentiary talks began in 1955. However, the United States still refused to recognize the PRC as the real China. The plenipotentiary talks went on until 1970 and the main topic for discussion was relaxing and erasing tension in the Taiwan region. China time and again proposed that China and the United States issue a joint statement on solving the disputes between the two countries through peaceful means and refraining from resorting to force and armed threat. China also suggested ways and means for consultations in order to attain this purpose. However, the United States purposely confused the international disputes between China and the United States with China's internal affairs. It not only continued to use force to occupy Taiwan, but also tried to compel China not to use force to cope with Taiwan. Therefore, the talks ended without result.

In 1972 the United States mentioned for the first time in the Shanghai communique: "The United States realizes the stand of all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait that there is only one China. Taiwan is part of China and the United States does not take exception to this stand." It without a doubt admitted that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. But it did not clarify who represented this China.



The United States also said in the joint communique that taking into account the future possibility that the Chinese people will solve the Taiwan problem peacefully by themselves, the United States believed "its eventual objective is to withdraw all its armed forces and military facilities." The publication of the Shanghai joint communique was a turning point in the history of Sino-U.S. relations and paved the way for their normalization. One year after that, the two countries established their liaison offices in each other's capitals and the contacts between them gradually increased.

Five years later, China and the United States reached agreement in their talks and decided that they would establish their official diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979. The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries said clearly: "The United States of America acknowledges [chengren 2110 6126] that the PRC Government is the sole legal government of China. Within this framework, the American people will maintain their cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." This was an important commitment. The joint communique added: "The government of the United States of America acknowledges [chengren] China's stand that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China." The phrases used in the Shanghai joint communique such as "the United States has realized," "all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait," "the United States will not take exception to this" and so forth were more explicit and direct expressions which marked great progress. When the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations was published, the U.S. Government also issued a statement that on the day China and the United States began establishing their diplomatic relations, it would notify Taiwan of the severing of their diplomatic relations and that the U.S.-Taiwan "joint defense treaty" would be abrogated in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. The United States also promised to withdraw all its military personnel from Taiwan within 4 months. This means that the United States completely accepted the three principles put forth by China on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, namely, "severing" U.S.-Taiwan relations, "abrogating" the treaty and "withdrawing the U.S. troops" from Taiwan. Without these promises and guarantees on the U.S. side, China and the United States would not have established diplomatic relations.

These promises and guarantees do not mean that the United States will necessarily honor them in practice. Because of the U.S. acts of actually violating these promises and guarantees, violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries are increasingly and severely threatened.

## II

The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations was warmly welcomed by the people of the two countries and the people of all countries in the world because this was not only in the interest of the two countries but also in the interest of world peace. However, there were also some people in the United States who were not reconciled to recognizing only one China. They still wanted to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Not long after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations the U.S. Congress adopted the "Taiwan Relations Act," which was signed by the president and became a U.S. law. This act uses the formulation, to "continue the commercial, cultural and other relations between the people of the United States and the people in Taiwan," comparing it to the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the word "unofficial" has been deleted from "other unofficial relations." This is not without significance. What is more important is that many stipulations in this act directly violate principles defined in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. First, it stipulates that "any effort to decide the future of Taiwan by nonpeaceful means, including boycott or embargo," is "something over which the United States shows grave concern." The United States will "maintain its capability to resist any act resorting to force or other coercive forms that endanger the security of the people of Taiwan or the socioeconomic system."

For this purpose, "the United States will provide Taiwan with the quantity of defensive materials and defensive services needed by it for maintaining sufficient strength for self-defense." Thus, the United States has openly assumed the posture of obstructing Taiwan from the reunifying with the motherland and of not hesitating to carry out armed intervention for this purpose. Why should the United States "show concern over" Taiwan's future since it has recognized Taiwan as a part of China? What right has the United States to interfere in what social and economic systems Taiwan will adopt? Who is to be dealt with in providing China's Taiwan Province with "defensive materials and defensive services?" In fact, these stipulations have replaced the U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defense treaty" which the United States promised to terminate within 1 year and have even extended the applicable scope of the "treaty." They are not only directed against any so-called "act of force" endangering Taiwan but also are directed against "other coercive forms." Second, this act stipulates that all other treaties and agreements previously signed between the United States and Taiwan remain valid. China's official property which was formerly controlled by Taiwan still belongs to Taiwan. Some U.S. congressmen are not reticent about their purpose in formulating the "Taiwan Relations Act" at all. It is to continue to regard Taiwan as a "country" and regard the Taiwan authorities as the "government" of a "country." In fact, this is an attempt in another way to deny that there is only one China and to deny that the PRC Government is China's sole legal government. This act has violated the communique on the establishment Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations in more ways than this and we are not going to list all of them. Even when this act was being discussed by the U.S. Congress, the Chinese Government took up the matter with the U.S. Government and expressed strong opposition. After this act was adopted and signed, the Chinese Government again lodged a note of protest against the U.S. Government on 28 April 1979, solemnly pointing out: "The Chinese Government's stand of opposing 'two Chinas' and 'one China, one Taiwan' is firm and unshakable. If the U.S. side does not strictly observe agreements on the Taiwan issue reached when diplomatic relations were established but attempts to continue to interfere in China's internal affairs, this will only cause damage to Sino-U.S. relations and will not bring any good to either the Chinese side or the U.S. side."

Matters did not end here. In 1979 the United States supplied Taiwan with arms according to contracts previously signed with Taiwan. At the very beginning of 1980 the U.S. Government again announced arms sales to Taiwan according to a new shopping list. In the middle of that year, the United States also decided that U.S. firms might discuss with Taiwan the question of selling new FX fighter planes. The Chinese Government brought up the matter with the United States on many occasions. The XINHUA commentator published an article entitled: "Do Not Do Anything Harmful to Sino-U.S. Relations" stressing: "The Chinese people strongly demand that the U.S. Government stop arms sales to Taiwan. They are watching closely how far the United States will go on this question and on other questions." The autumn of 1980 was a time when the U.S. presidential election reached a climax. Some clamored that the U.S. Government should not have accepted China's three principles for establishing diplomatic relations and made too great a concession to China. They clamored that the United States had done harm to its "old friend" in Taiwan and should revive official U.S.-Taiwan relations and give priority to supplying arms to Taiwan. Even after a new U.S. Government took office in 1981 the foregoing views and speeches had not ceased. On the contrary, the demand to sell advanced fighter planes to Taiwan became even more prominent. Besides, a phrase such as this was continuously spread out from Washington: The U.S. Government is willing to sell advanced arms to Taiwan and China has no "veto right" in this respect. After that, the situation attracted even greater attention. On the one hand, Chinese Vice Chairman Ye Jianying announced the nine-point policy for settling the Taiwan issue by peaceful means, which evoked strong repercussions at home and abroad. An extremely favorable new situation for settling the Taiwan issue emerged. But on the other hand, there were some people in the United States who were striving to oppose the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland and attempting to create "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan." They actively carried out activities to urge the U.S. Government to sell advanced fighter planes to Taiwan. Under these circumstances, Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with President Ronald Reagan at Cancun and immediately thereafter, Huang Hua, vice premier and concurrently foreign minister, held talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington.

In January this year U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge came to Beijing to resume talks with the Chinese Government. The focus of all these talks is on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This question has become a prominent question of the United States violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs. It is also an important question seriously threatening Sino-U.S. relations.

### III

It is clearly stipulated in the communique of the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations that within the limits of the United States' acknowledgement of the fact that the PRC Government is the only legal government in China, the people of the United States will retain their "cultural, commercial and other nonofficial relations" with the people of Taiwan. Obviously, the arms trade between the United States and Taiwan is by no means anything of the nature of commercial relations. A U.S. company has to obtain permission from the U.S. Government before it can sell any weapons to Taiwan; furthermore, the people of Taiwan are by no means the purchasers of U.S. weapons that that are worth hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars. For a long time the United States has treated Taiwan as "country" in selling weapons to it, and these arms transactions have been conducted in accordance with the stipulations of the U.S. law that governs its arms sales to other countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States and since the United States has acknowledged that Taiwan constitutes a part of China, this kind of trade naturally should have been stopped.

During the civil war the United States, the British Government actively instigated British merchants to sell weapons and warships to the southern authorities in the United States and gave permission to these warships to anchor in British ports. This helped the U.S. southern troops in causing great losses to their northern rivals, including the sinking of a large number of northern cargo ships. At that time the United States was of the opinion that what the British Government had done constituted acts of war against the United States and after the end of the Civil War, it forced Britain to pay it a large indemnity. Why then does the United States insist on interfering in China's internal affairs by selling weapons to Taiwan today when at that time it opposed other countries' interference in its own internal affairs and persistently opposed Britain's arms sales to the southern authorities in the United States?

Those Americans who advocate selling weapons to Taiwan cite the "Taiwan Relations Act" and allege that the U.S. Government is empowered and obligated to carry out the "Taiwan Relations Act" and sell weapons to Taiwan. They have even gone so far as to allege that China's opposition to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan means China's opposition to the U.S. right to implement its own laws and that this constitutes an act of interference in the internal affairs of the United States. How absurd. By regarding Taiwan as a "country" and by stipulating relations with Taiwan in this manner in the "Taiwan Relations Act," the United States has infringed on China's sovereignty and interfered in China's internal affairs. This act has violated not only the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, but also the basic norms governing international relations. Simply put, this act cannot in the least make U.S. arms sales to Taiwan lawful. Can a country make a law giving itself the right to infringe on another country's sovereignty and interfere in other countries' internal affairs? Will the United States remain silent when another country makes a law and then uses it to sell weapons to a state in the United States in support of the state's antagonism against the U.S. Federal Government? Will the United States be interfering in that country's internal affairs if it opposes the above-mentioned action of that country?

Some people may say that the cessation of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan depends on the situation in the Taiwan Strait and that China must pledge that it will solve the Taiwan problem in a peaceful manner. By these words, these people are obviously interfering in China's internal affairs.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. How to solve the problem of reunifying Taiwan with the motherland is simply China's internal affair and no foreign country has any right to interfere with it. The United States must not raise any conditions for ceasing its arms sales to Taiwan. The Chinese Government has time and again solemnly declared to the world that China will do its utmost to solve the Taiwan problem peacefully. The tension over the Taiwan Strait has already been substantially eased. Under these circumstances, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan become even more groundless. It seems that these people uphold their above allegation out of the following "double need:" First the need to use arms sales to Taiwan to hinder the Chinese people's peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem, and second the subsequent need to use the excuse that Taiwan cannot be reunified with the motherland to continue U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This is something the Chinese people will never tolerate.

What is the U.S. Government's intention in violating the communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the basic norm governing international relations? Why has it clung to its continuous arms sales to Taiwan regardless of the strong protest of the Chinese Government and the possible serious consequences these sales will lead to? Whatever does this signify? The reason for this lies not only in the fact that some people have investments in Taiwan or are conducting business in Taiwan, or in the fact that some people have longstanding ties to Taiwan or have some special attachment to Taiwan. The more important reason is that some people are trying to control Taiwan forever and use Taiwan to pin down the PRC. On 5 January this year the Washington POST carried an article by James Kilpatrick in which he said: "Out of consideration for our own strategic interests in the Pacific, we must strongly demand that Taiwan maintain its independence. This island is an 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' and its position can be used to protect the sea lands in Southeast Asia and in other areas of Asia." He also said, "it will be very foolish if we abandon an ally that we may possibly be in urgent need of one day." These words copied what Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of U.S. troops that invaded Korea, said in the speech he made on 28 August 1950. In the speech, MacArthur for the first time compared Taiwan to an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." On 28 November 1950 China's special envoy Wu Xiuquan gave a speech in the UN Security Council in which he sternly criticized MacArthur's words. Although 30 years have passed, there are still people who will not learn the lessons of history.

#### IV

China's position against the U.S. selling arms to Taiwan is consistent and firm. In the talks on establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, both sides were unable to come to an agreement over this question. However, the Chinese side has clearly expressed opposition to continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Both sides should continue to try and find a solution for this question after the establishment of diplomatic relations. China can never tolerate the condition whereby the United States continues its arms sales to Taiwan without a time limit. This is not because of China's fear that the sales of U.S. arms to Taiwan will constitute any great military threat to China, but mainly and primarily because this action on the part of the United States has seriously infringed on China's sovereignty and intervened in China's internal affairs. A part of China's contemporary history is the history of the Chinese people struggling for independence, defending their sovereignty and opposing foreign intervention. For the sake of this sacred cause, the Chinese people do not hesitate to lose their heads or spill their blood. The emancipated new China will definitely not tolerate its sovereignty again being infringed upon by anyone. For the sake of safeguarding its sovereignty, China will oppose the sales of arms to Taiwan by any foreign country. The Netherlands in the past had no arms transactions with Taiwan, but in the latter part of November 1980 it decided to sell two submarines to Taiwan. This has something to do with the continued U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. Diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands have been downgraded as a result of the sale of submarines to Taiwan. Whether or not Sino-U.S. relations will also retrogress depends on whether or not America will earnestly respect China's sovereignty and make up its mind to solve the question of selling arms to Taiwan.



Some people think that because China is backward and is facing the Soviet military threat, it has need of U.S. help, and that as long as the United States takes a tough stand against the Soviet Union, China will swallow any bitter pill on the question of sovereignty and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This is not only a failure to understand Sino-Soviet relations, but also a failure to understand Sino-U.S. relations. China has been opposing Soviet hegemonism since the 1960's. At that time the relationship between China and the United States was still tense and hostile, but China did not lack the courage to oppose Soviet hegemonism because of this. Sino-U.S. relations gradually improved and resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations only when the United States recognized that there is only one China and Taiwan is a part of China and even recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the one and only legitimate government of China. China did not lower the essential conditions for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations because of the Soviet threat. China has always firmly opposed hegemonism, so naturally it will not allow its own sovereignty to be infringed upon by anyone.

On the question of how to solve the U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan, China has not only adhered to principle but has also been reasonable. In principle, the United States must put an end to its history of selling arms to Taiwan. The measures and methods for achieving this principle can be obtained by means of Sino-U.S. bilateral talks [huitan 2585 6151] and by means of taking into consideration various factors and solving them in an appropriate manner. This is what China has done in the talks on establishing diplomatic relations and in the handling of Sino-U.S. relations, including the handling of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, after the establishment of diplomatic relations. We have ample patience and flexibility. However, there is a limit to our forbearance and we will also never barter away our principles. The situation in which Sino-U.S. relations are seriously threatened at present is entirely created by the United States.

The history of Sino-U.S. relations over the past three decades or more shows that Sino-U.S. relations can be developed as long as the United States respects Chinese sovereignty. They will be destroyed if China's sovereignty is infringed upon. The continued development of Sino-U.S. relations under the current international situation will be beneficial to the overall world strategy. It is therefore necessary to seek a way of removing obstacles so that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop on the basis of common adherence to the fundamental norms of international relations. This is the expectation of the Chinese people as well as the expectation of the American people. Naturally, the path of advance for Sino-U.S. relations is not smooth and straight but is invariably bumpy and winding. Relations between the two countries today are at a crossroads. While the Chinese side is striving for good prospects, it is also prepared for a bad ending.

#### REAGAN HOPES TO MEET BREZHNEV IN JUNE AT UN

OW060757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today expressed the hope that he could hold talks on arms control with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in New York at a United Nations conference on disarmament in June, while denouncing continued Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

In a speech to the AFL-CIO's building and construction trades national legislative conference this afternoon, Reagan said that he will be addressing the second United Nations special session on disarmament which is scheduled to take place at the U.N. headquarters in New York between June 7 and July 9.

"I hope very much, that President Brezhnev will be on hand to do the same thing" and that "it would be well if he and I had a talk," Reagan said. At the same time, Reagan denounced the Soviet Union for using chemical weapons against innocent people in Afghanistan. The American people "will condemn these crimes and work for international repudiation," he said.

"We will not remain silent when, in Afghanistan, yellow rain is dropped on innocent people, solemn agreements are flagrantly broken, and Soviet helicopters drop thousands of 'butterfly' mines which maim and blind Afghan children, who pick them up thinking they are toys," he added.

Reagan also stressed the need to build up military strength in face of the Soviet threat. He said, "We have neglected our national defense for more than a decade. The Soviets haven't. They have built up and deployed a military arsenal unequalled in all history, capable of confronting our allies in Europe and Asia."

"We cannot allow this dangerous momentum to continue," he said, adding that cancelling all the major weapons systems the United States plans to order in fiscal year 1983 would be sending a "dangerous signal" of unilateral U.S. disarmament.

#### RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN'S DISARMAMENT COMMENTS

HK021522 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 6

[Report from Washington by reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "U.S. Expresses Readiness To Hold Talks With Soviet Union on Reduction of Nuclear Arms and Rejects Immediate Freezing of U.S. and Soviet Nuclear Weapons for the Present"]

[Text] President Reagan this evening announced at a press conference that the United States was preparing to hold talks with the Soviet Union on the theme of the large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons. He also said that he hoped to have a meeting with Brezhnev this summer.

President Reagan was speaking specifically on the question of disarmament. He said that the United States was aiming at making large-scale reductions in nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. Last November, he already put forth comprehensive proposals. In addition to the Geneva and Vienna disarmament talks, the United States is also preparing to hold talks with the Soviet Union on reducing strategic nuclear weapons. said that he supported the proposal put forth by Congressmen Jackson and Warner for the holding of talks with the Soviet Union, so as, "on the basis of carrying out large reductions in nuclear power up to the point of equilibrium, to implement a lengthy, bilateral freeze in a way that can be checked by both sides," and to ask the Soviet Union to participate in these efforts. However, he refused, at the present stage, to immediately freeze U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. Here the general consensus of opinion is that this statement made by U.S. leaders is directed at the efforts made by Brezhnev's peace offensive.

At the same time Moscow is engaging in nuclear expansion in a big way, it is crying out for nuclear disarmament and continuously coming up with one proposal after another. This cannot but have an effect on world opinion. At present, massive peace movements are on the upsurge in certain Western European countries and there is also a tendency for them to develop in the United States. A problem that Washington must consider is how to deal with the Soviet Union's peace offensive. It is precisely because of this that, in his statement, Reagan repeatedly emphasized his concern for world peace and the reduction of nuclear weapons, and also expressed that he was going to start talks on the reduction of strategic weapons. In answer to questions from the press he said that he hoped to be able to have a meeting with Brezhnev this summer. This was obviously to change the United States' past image of having a rigid attitude on the disarmament issue.

Recently in the U.S. Congress two differing opinions have emerged regarding the problem of nuclear arms reductions.

Certain congressmen represented by Edward Kennedy and Hatfield want the United States and Soviet Union to first freeze all nuclear weapons before holding talks on their gradual reduction. Certain congressmen represented by Jackson and Warner want the United States and the Soviet Union to hold talks on the large-scale reduction of nuclear arms and then carry out a freeze on an equal footing. Congressmen holding these two views have each put forth proposals to Congress and have caused a debate in Congress and by the U.S. public. It is said that more than half of the members of the Senate support the Jackson-Warner proposal. President Reagan supports the Jackson-Warner proposal and invited Jackson and Warner to the White House for discussions before making his statement. Reagan pointed out that a freeze carried out at the present level would only enable the Soviet Union to maintain its nuclear superiority and give it no incentive to hold any more serious talks on the subject of reduction.

At the same time Reagan also mentioned several times the historic lesson of disarmament talks and emphasized that serious preparations are necessary for the holding of talks with the Soviet Union. In fact, this is a subtle reminder to certain U.S. Congressmen and the public not to believe Moscow's peace offensive.

Naturally, some Americans are skeptical about whether the Jackson-Warner proposal will lead to nuclear disarmament. This is because it is basically impossible to determine what constitutes equilibrium. It is even more difficult to put all the nuclear weapons together for comparison.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON HAIG, WEINBERGER DIFFERENCES

HK020928 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 82 p 4

["International Observatory" column by Di Xin [4564 2450]: "Contradictions and Contention Between Haig and Weinberger"]

[Text] From the very outset, the Reagan administration's foreign policy has focused on coping with the Soviet global challenge to the United States. On this there has been a consensus among the various groups of the Reagan administration, including Haig and Weinberger. However, on how to cope with the Soviet challenge after all and on how to have U.S. foreign strategy "anchored in realism" to cope with changes in the international situation and the features of a situation peculiar to various regions, there have been from the very beginning differences of opinion and endless debate within the Reagan administration.

Such contradictions were first apparent between Secretary of State Haig and presidential National Security Adviser Richard Allen. After Allen resigned because it was disclosed that he had accepted a gift of \$1,000 contradictions between Haig and Weinberger have again become prominent.

From the speeches by Haig and Weinberger and the spate of comments by U.S. newspapers and magazines, we can see their differences of opinion and the subsequent contradictions. These are partly due to their personal characteristics and styles and also partly due to their contention for power and the influence of various financial groups. But the primary reason is that they have different views on foreign policy and strategy. Though they are unanimous in their approach to overall U.S. foreign policy and strategic goals, there are obvious differences of opinion where concrete problems are concerned.

For example, on the approach to relations with the Soviet Union, Weinberger has called for strengthening strategic forces in the United States and bringing them up at least to the level before a balance was reached by the Soviet Union. Arms control talks with the Soviet Union should be postponed. Arms control is considered "a black mark in the checkered history in the past one or two decades." On the other hand, Haig holds that while strengthening the U.S. military position and bringing pressure to bear on the Soviet Union, the United States should also be holding talks with the Soviet Union. It is hoped that an arms control agreement can be reached, in order to reduce the arms race between the two countries.



On U.S.-European relations, Haig puts particular emphasis on the importance of strengthening U.S.-European unity. He is inclined toward seeking agreement on major issues while allowing for differences on minor points. On such major issues as increased military spending to deploy a new generation of guided missiles, sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, the natural gas deal between Europe and the Soviet Union, and so forth, he has called for doing more persuasive work, exerting less pressure and recognizing facts accomplished (such as the natural gas deal) under unavoidable circumstances. Weinberger, on his part, does not fully support the viewpoint of "taking Europe as the core" and wants to shift the focus of defense from Europe as a primary factor to a "strategy at sea." He demands that still greater contributions be made by West European countries toward NATO defenses in the course of the switch. He takes a relatively strong position toward West European allies and has repeatedly criticized their unwillingness to increase military spending and their setting too much store on detente.

On the Middle East problem Weinberger thinks that the United States cannot let Israel influence its Middle East policy. He did not fully support the signing of a strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel. He eagerly advocates the sale of advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab countries. Haig also supports energetic efforts to improve and strengthen relations with Arab countries which follow a moderate policy, but he believes that the United States cannot change its Middle East policy, and its policy toward Israel in particular. He stressed that the United States should take Israel as the pillar of the Middle East region and let Israel maintain military and technical superiority in this region.

On the problem of the Caribbean region and Central America, Haig considers that these regions are a matter of primary concern to the United States strategically. He strongly urges U.S. intervention by various means to resolutely contain the Cuban influence. He has once and again refused to rule out the possible use of military force by the United States in these regions, declaring that the United States will "take all the necessary actions" to prevent the appearance of "a carbon copy of Cuba." Weinberger, on his part, opposes military involvement in this region and is more inclined to rely on political and diplomatic means.

A point worth noting is that these differences between Haig and Weinberger have reflected two different policy lines and tendencies within the ruling group of the United States. Therefore, the contradictions and contentions between the two will directly affect U.S. foreign policy and its trend of development. Reagan has yet to make clear which side he takes. Based on different conditions, he has made decisions sometimes oriented to Haig and sometimes oriented to Weinberger. He has also at times adopted compromise programs or programs lying somewhere in between. But it is exactly this situation that has added to confusion about U.S. foreign policy. Those within the U.S. ruling group have begun to feel disturbed about this and hope that the differences between Haig and Weinberger can be reconciled. But judging from the existing international situation and in light of internal political struggle in the United States, people generally believe that the contradictions and contention between Haig and Weinberger will continue.

PARIS PAPER ON CCP 'DOCUMENT' VIEWING USSR TIES

PMD11425 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 82 p 6

[Manuel Lucbert dispatch: "Beijing Continues To Condemn USSR's 'Hegemonism'"]

[Text] Beijing -- What verdict do the Chinese leaders now pass on the Soviet Union? At a time when Moscow is stepping up its overtures to Beijing through Mr Brezhnev and Mr Tikhonov, its top leaders, the question has to be raised even if on the rather dry level of theory.

In the past few years the Chinese have scarcely been profuse in fundamental documents on the subject. A discussion on the question of "revisionism," which surfaced 2 years ago, stopped fairly quickly although it had the considerable result of leading to the abandonment of the defamatory adjective "revisionist" to describe the USSR and the criticism of the famous "nine commentaries" on the Soviet Union published in Beijing in 1963 and 1964. But the resolution on the CCP's history, a major 100-page document adopted in June 1981, achieved the feat of dismissing the Sino-Soviet quarrel in a few lines. Indeed, that silence was the result of a difficulty which is confirmed by an internal document of which we recently learned. This document, whose author is apparently Deng Liqun, director of the Central Committee Secretariat theoretical research office, gives details on various points of the June 1981 resolution which led to controversy and, in particular, on the point relating to the nature of the Soviet regime and the character of the USSR's policy.

Aside from strategic considerations, the thing which makes the problem complicated for the present Chinese leaders -- and which means that their relations with Moscow are at the heart of their questions -- is the link which existed historically between the Sino-Soviet polemics on the question of revisionism in the early sixties on the one hand and the internal factional struggles within the Chinese party and the launching of the "Cultural Revolution" around 1965-66 on the other.

The June 1981 resolution admitted that the dogmatic implementation of a number of theses put forward by the founding fathers of Marxism-Leninism (Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin), the formulation of a series of "leftist political measures relating to the economy and the class struggle," on which the Chinese and Soviet parties were opposed, had encouraged the development of the dispute in the direction of a conflict between states, but refrained from giving a retrospective justification of the "antirevisionist struggle at international level" waged by the Chinese party against the Soviet party.

The internal document attributed to Mr Deng Liqun gives some explanations on the reasons why the controversy was avoided in that way. It was necessary to avoid "misunderstandings" above all, we were told. Returning to the language of the sixties and talking of the "antirevisionist struggle" of that time would, it seems, have created more problems than it would have solved. Especially since the Chinese party was apparently not prepared to say what aspects of that struggle had been correct and what had not. When receiving PCI leader Berlinguer in 1980, Mr Deng Xiaoping had told him, according to the author of the document: "We do not think that our international antirevisionist struggle has always been correct, and apparently you (the Italians) cannot say so for your part either." In those conditions, Mr Deng apparently added, "let's forget the past."

"The Cap of Social Imperialism"

However, the Chinese leaders could not make up their minds to condemn their own attitude at that time. Indeed, according to Beijing some aspects of the antirevisionist struggle in the sixties were "correct" and are still valid. The text attributed to Mr Deng Liqun is perfectly clear on this point and deserves to be cited: "If a party intervenes in the affairs of another party," it reads, "if a socialist country intervenes in the affairs of another socialist country, if somebody pursues a paternalistic policy and wants people to act in certain ways and, when they do not, goes so far as to pursue subversive activities, send troops and exert political and diplomatic pressures to change other people's parties and the

policy of some countries, as the USSR did in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, or toward a particular party...then the other parties have the right to criticize, have the right to judge according to their own viewpoint, to say that it is wrong, that it is a social imperialist, expansionist and hegemonist policy." And the author concluded that argument with an expression unique to the Chinese: "The cap of social imperialism which we are making the USSR wear, to cite Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expression, is neither too big nor too small: It is a perfect fit."

The conclusions which the document draws from those considerations can be summed up in two points: 1 -- The question of revisionism is an internal question in each party, and it is up to each to judge for itself, according to its experience, whether or not it remains faithful to Marxism 2 -- Not only all parties but all countries must respect the absolute principles of noninterference in the affairs of others. On that basis and on that basis alone the Chinese party is prepared to "strengthen and develop exchanges of experience and information" with other communist parties and with socialist parties.

In the short term these principles make an ideological reconciliation with the CPSU difficult. For although the USSR leaders accept equality among parties and noninterference on paper they still in fact regard themselves as possessing true Marxist orthodoxy and have no hesitation in intervening regularly on the doorstep of their empire either to counter centrifugal tendencies or to guarantee bases for expansion. However, the fact that that does not prevent "technical" improvements in relations between the two great powers of the communist world in the next few months is obviously an entirely different story.

#### RENMIN RIBAO NOTES SOVIET FOOD SHORTAGE

HK220320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Jun Jun [6511 6511]: "Guns and Butter"]

[Text] In his speech at the 17th Soviet trade union congress on 16 March 1982, Brezhnev admitted that the food supply is quite difficult in the Soviet Union. He described it as an important problem which involves the vital interests of all Soviet workers and other people, a problem awaiting immediate solution. This indicates that feeding people has now become a tough problem for the Kremlin.

The food problem has arisen in the Soviet Union as a consequence of years of all-out armed expansion and war preparations and neglect of agricultural production by the Kremlin. Grain production has been far from good for years on end in the Soviet Union. The total grain output was estimated at only 175 million tons in 1981, the lowest since 1976. Due to crop failure and lack of fodder, the output of meat, butter and milk dropped by a large margin in the past few years. Thus, the Soviet Union is bound to import a big volume of these products. When 1982 set in, the January output of meat fell by 6.8 percent. This greatly upset the Kremlin. It knows that any failure to overcome the economic difficulties and to solve the feeding problem will lead to dissatisfaction of people and affect the internal political situation and implementation of its world hegemonistic strategy.

However, to think that the Soviet Union will renounce its expansionist policy would be really naive. The Kremlin power holders, no matter how great the difficulties are, will maintain and strengthen their hegemony. Let us cite the remarks of Brezhnev: "Anyhow, we can manage to cope with the problem, and there is no doubt in anyone's mind." It seems that guns are still on the top of the agenda, even though butter is running short.

RENMIN RIBAO: AFGHAN NATURAL GAS PROFITS USSR

HK060444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xiao Yan [5618 1554]: "Profiting From Occupation"]

[Text] Undoubtedly the Soviet armed occupation of Afghanistan has become a burden to the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it does not mean that everything that the Soviet Union does in Afghanistan results in losses. The Soviet Union does not let any predatory opportunity slip by.

According to reports in French papers and periodicals, the Soviet Union is tapping off some 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas in Afghanistan, whereas the Kabul regime has no right to supervise the exploitation of this resource. The Soviet Union takes away natural gas from Afghanistan priced at \$90 per 1,000 cubic meters. But the price on international market is \$150 per 1,000 cubic meters. The Soviet Union reaps a clean profit of some \$300 million from this price difference alone. Moreover the Soviet Union does not pay money to Afghanistan at all but reduces from this sum its "material aid" to Afghanistan, including even expenses resulting from its occupation. In reality, the Soviet Union gets \$700 million to \$800 million worth of natural gas from Afghanistan for nothing. The French papers and periodicals call this natural gas the "colonial gas." Who would say this term is improper? Thus, it is not strange at all that the Soviet Union resolutely refuses to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

USSR PROTESTS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS REPORT

OW060254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, April 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Government has in a note to the United States Government lodged a "strong protest" against a recently-published report of the U.S. State Department on Moscow's use of chemical weapons, TASS reported today. The note says that "the USSR has never resorted to the use of chemical weapons anywhere itself and neither has it handed over such weapons to other countries." However, people have noted that it has not denied Soviet production and stockpile of such weapons.

According to Western news agencies' earlier reports, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in his lengthy report submitted to Congress March 22 cited a wealth of evidences to prove that the Soviet Union has since 1975 resorted to chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and slaughtered more than 10,000 people of these countries. Moscow's protest today failed to make any reference to the U.S. evidences.

XINHUA COMMENTARY CRITICIZES VCP CONGRESS

OW051523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Vietnamese C.P. Congress Goes Against Times and Popular Will; Commentary by Correspondent Jiang Mingyang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- The results of the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, which concluded in Hanoi on March 31, have gone precisely against the will of the Vietnamese people. A long pre-congress debate within the party indicated that the Vietnamese people had wished that Le Duan and his ilk would reorient their line and policies so as not to land the country in a hopeless situation. This is understandable if one takes note of the fact that the country was suffering from difficulties at home and abroad and a low popular morale.

A political report of the Central Committee delivered by Le Duan at the congress indicated that the Vietnamese authorities would continue to pursue their existing policies of throwing in their lot with the Soviet Union, antagonizing China and practising regional hegemonism, policies which have already brought deep suffering to the Vietnamese people.

Le Duan and company introduced a major shake-up in the central leadership in order to boost their own status and expand their influence. Foreign mass media have taken note of the fact that Le Duc Anh, commander of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea, was promoted to full membership of the Political Bureau. They regard this as an indication that Hanoi is going to step up its war of aggression in the neighboring country.

A striking difference of the fifth party congress from the fourth congress held six years ago is that the new congress stuck a much lower posture. Le Duan had to admit in the political report that the party was responsible for the shortcomings and mistakes in the economic field. This was most extraordinary for Le Duan and company, who had never done such a thing before. But they only made a slight touch on the economic problems, thinking wishfully that it would help cool the anger of the people. The most fundamental reason why Vietnam's economy is in such a mess lies in the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have poured a large quantity of the already limited manpower, material and financial resources into the war machine. Since the outbreak of the war of aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam's economy has increasingly deteriorated. Both the annual military expenditures in 1979 and 1980 exceeded five billion dongs (one U.S. dollar equals to nine dongs), amounting to 60 percent of the country's total expenditures every year.

Le Duan and his like expressed at the congress their intention to make some readjustments to the economic policy, claiming that agriculture should be put onto the "first place" so as to settle the problem of food shortage which was the "most urgent problem" of the country. In fact, however, they had failed to find any panacea to cure the deteriorating economy. On the other hand, Le Duan stressed "the needs of national defense" and told the people to put up with hardships. In fact, what the Vietnamese authorities pursue by playing up such slogans as "developing production" and resolving the food problems to a subsistence level is merely to whitewash their failure in expansionism and to ease up the people's indignation at the status quo at home. They hope, in this way, to attach Vietnam to Moscow's war machine and go ahead with the adventure of establishing a regional hegemony.



However, the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party has indicated that things are becoming more difficult for Hanoi as a result of its military adventurism. Under such circumstances, whether to apply pressure on the aggressor and make it give up its expansionist policy or give it a shot in the arm so that it can leap at its victim with double ferocity is now a question facing the international community.

USSR TIES SEEN AS 'CORNERSTONE' OF SRV POLICY

OW031445 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[(Ya Ming) commentary: "Can SRV-USSR Alliance Be Broken Up?"]

[Text] On the question of aid, Vietnam and the Soviet Union sometimes argue with each other. Therefore, in the international arena, some people are thinking about using aid to Vietnam to break Vietnam from the embrace of the Soviet Union and to disrupt the alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Can the Vietnam-USSR alliance be broken up? Le Duan, VCP secretary general, provided a clear-cut answer to this question in his political report delivered recently at the Fifth VCP Congress. Le Duan said: The Soviet Union is Vietnam's strongest and firmest ally. Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of our party's and state's foreign policy and the guarantee for our victories. Le Duan also said that the Vietnamese-Soviet alliance is a strategy. He called on all the Vietnamese people to grasp this principle firmly and to master this strategy thoroughly.

Le Duan's words show that Vietnam is dead set on continuing its alliance with the Soviet Union. It is not accidental that the Hanoi authorities regard the Soviet Union as their firmest ally because Vietnam's regional hegemonistic strategy is closely connected with the Soviet global hegemonistic strategy. Vietnam needs political support and economic and military aid from the Soviet Union to conduct its aggression and expansion abroad while the Soviet Union uses Vietnam as a springboard to carry out its expansion in Southeast Asia.

After Vietnam launched its war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union supplied more and more aid to Vietnam. According to an estimate of the Western mass media, the Soviet Union spent an average of about \$2 million per day in support of Vietnam during the first year of its aggression against Kampuchea. Such aid has now been increased to \$6 million per day. Soviet weapons and ammunition including chemical weapons arrive in Vietnam continuously. As repayment, the Hanoi authorities allow the Soviet Union to use Vietnam's Danang, Cam Ranh Bay, Nha Trang and Tan Son Nhut bases and the Vietnamese-occupied Kampuchean port of Kompong Som. The Soviet naval and air forces have made use of these bases to control the water channels between the two oceans and the Strait of Malacca and to accelerate execution of its southward strategy. Since Vietnam and the Soviet Union share the same strategic interests, they closely coordinate with each other in foreign affairs and support each other's stand in committing aggression.

It is because of the support and encouragement of such a superpower as the Soviet Union that the Hanoi authorities dare to ignore the just call of the UN General Assembly and the international community for their troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. It is because of this support that they dare to unscrupulously step up their war of aggression and frequently make armed provocations against Thailand. This is the real meaning of what Le Duan said in his political report: The Vietnam-USSR alliance is the guarantee for Vietnam's victory.

It can be seen from what has just been said that the identity of the strategic interests of Vietnam and the Soviet Union presuppose the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance. It is obviously unrealistic if people ignore this presupposition and attempt to have Vietnam separated from the Soviet Union by providing aid to Vietnam.

In the past, China's aid to Vietnam amounted to several tens of billions of U.S. dollars. However, the Hanoi authorities eventually launched a massive anti-China campaign. In his political report, Le Duan still lists China as Vietnam's immediate enemy. The root cause for this is that China opposes, not supports, Vietnam's policy of aggression and expansion. Aggression and expansion are Vietnam's established policies. It is impossible to change Vietnam's mind before it has eaten enough bitter fruits of the policy of aggression. Le Duan again stressed in his political report the strengthening of the special relations and militant alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities are determined to go on rigging up an Indochinese federation, making Laos and Kampuchea their colonies of a new type.

In face of this offensive of the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance, the correct way to take is to wage a sustained, reciprocative struggle against it. By no means should any unrealistic allusions be entertained. As to the mutual complaints between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on aid matters, they are commonplace and nothing unusual. They are just like the complaints within any other alliance, past or present.

AFP: ISF'S PORTER SAYS TOURNEY SET FOR TAIPEI

OWO60855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 6 Apr (AFP) — The fifth world women's softball tournament, threatened by a China-Taiwan dispute, will be held in Taipei as scheduled 2-11 July, International Softball Federation (ISF) Secretary-General Don Porter announced here today.

The dispute centers on Taiwan's insistence on using its flag and national anthem at the tournament, a move strongly opposed by Beijing, which claims that Taiwan is a province of China. Mr. Porter told a press conference before leaving for the United States that all political problems had been solved and that as a result he expected a big turnout at the Taipei championships. Those countries which had expressed reservations before would now be able to participate in the tournament, he indicated.

It was generally understood that the Nationalist Chinese flag would be on display at the playground where the fifth world women's tournament would take place, but flags of the ISF and of the local softball association would be hoisted during the opening ceremonies, and the host country national anthem played at the closing of the games. Mr. Porter said the tournament would fully observe the rules of both the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the ISF, with the latter's rules and regulations supplementing anything uncovered by the former.

Thomas Hsueh, adviser to the local softball association, told newsmen after Mr. Porter's departure that the Nationalist Chinese national flag would be hoisted at the games. "The Hawaii resolution," which authorised Taipei to hoist its national flag "remained in effect," he added.

Mr. Porter's statement came in the form of a joint communique which he issued along with Ho Ming-Chang, president of the organising committee. Mr. Porter emphasised that today's joint communique was "the last." The joint statement in effect ended the deadline for accepting the invitation to participate in the tournament -- a deadline which had nominally expired during the month-long controversy. The joint statement was the result of two days of negotiations between Mr. Porter and Taiwanese sports officials, with the assistance of visiting International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch and local IOC officials, Mr. Porter said. He stressed, however, that there had been no IOC pressure regarding the decision made here today on the championship.

The joint statement said that the International Softball Federation and the Chinese Taipei Softball Association were pleased to announce that the fifth world women's championship "will be held in Taipei as scheduled."



[Word indistinct] "However, in order to assure the opportunity for as many teams as possible to participate" in the tournament, the ISF and the Taipei Softball Association agreed to use IOC rules, which "have stayed the test of time and political pressure." "By (?putting) the IOC rules with those of ISF, it will assure that those teams previously withheld or uncommitted to formally enter the world championship will now be able to do so."

"The ISF is confident that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association, as a recognized national governing body of softball, is fully capable of carrying out the organizing of this important international sports event and will do everything possible to assure that nothing will be left undone to make this the greatest world championship in the history of International Softball Federation. Mr Porter, who refused to answer questions, told reporters that the past month had been difficult because of the political problems he had dealt with. Discussions with local sports leaders had been frank, fair and sincere, he said.

AFP: IOC CHIEF DECLINES COMMENT ON DISPUTE

OWO51235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Taipei, 5 April (AFP) -- International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch said here today his Taipei visit had nothing to do with the softball issue. Speaking at a press conference at the prestigious Taipei Grand Hotel fresh on his arrival from Manila, Mr Samaranch explained that he was here to see sports officials and athletes.

Pressed for more comments on the softball dispute, Mr Samaranch said he might have something to say about it after he had met with International Softball Federation (ISF) General Secretary Don Porter, who was also visiting here. He denied he had given Mr Porter any suggestions during their meeting in Hong Kong a few days ago, except to say that all IOC-recognized individual sports associations must comply with IOC rules and regulations.

ULANHU RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN SENATE PRESIDENT

OWO41243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Harold William Young, president of the Australian Senate, and his wife and their party arrived in Beijing by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and his wife welcomed the Australian guests at the guest house. Greeting the guests at the airport were Zhang Jialuo, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and T.J. Goggin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Australian Embassy here.

MAGAZINE DISCUSSES SINO-INDIAN BORDER ISSUE

HK280234 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 82 pp 12-14

[Article by Sha Chu [3097 2806]: "A Talk on the Sino-Indian Border Issue"]

[Text] Chinese and Indian officials met in Beijing from 10 to 14 December 1981. According to reports, the meeting held extensive discussions on Sino-Indian relations, especially on the border issue, on which both sides explained their positions and strengthened mutual understanding. This was helpful to further exploring a way to solve the issue. Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out that this meeting "will have a positive effect on promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries." Indian delegation leader Gonsalves also said that improvement of Sino-Indian relations "is not only the common desire of the people of the two countries, but is also beneficial for strengthening peace in Asia and the whole world."

What is the historical background to the Sino-Indian border issue? What are the points of dispute between the two parties?

Historical Background

The Sino-Indian border is about 2,000 km long, and is divided into three sections: the western section is contiguous to Xinjiang and Xizang in China and the Ladakh area of India, and includes a disputed area of 33,000 square km; the central section is contiguous to Ngari Prefecture in Xizang, China, and Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in India, and includes a disputed area of about 2,000 square km; and the eastern section is the boundary to the east of Bhutan, and includes a disputed area of about 90,000 square km. The entire length of the Sino-Indian border has never been officially demarcated historically but there does exist a traditional and customary border formed by historical control and administration by both parties. The seeds of the border dispute were sown during the final period of British rule in India, due to the conspiratorial and aggressive activities carried out by the British authorities in India against China's Xizang and Xinjiang.

First, the British authorities in India dished up the so-called McMahon line on the eastern section of the Sino-Indian border in 1914. Back in 1911, the Xinhai revolution, which overthrew the autocratic royal dynasty, occurred in China, and British imperialism made use of this chance to attempt to detach Xizang from China. It was against this historical background that a conference was held at Simla, India, between the British, Chinese and Xizang authorities. During the conference, Britain dared not openly demand the detachment of a large chunk of China's territory, but outside the conference McMahon, then the British Indian foreign secretary, acted behind the backs of the Chinese central government representatives and in a secret exchange of notes in Delhi with representatives of the authorities of China's Xizang, drew up the so-called McMahon line, in an attempt to detach for British India 90,000 square km of Chinese territory. Successive Chinese governments have never recognized this illegal McMahon line. The British Government also was slow in daring to proclaim it. It appeared for the first time in a map published by the British Indian Government in 1936. As for the Simla treaty and the secret exchange of notes in Delhi, in 1938 the British Government resorted to the underhanded method of tampering with "Atcheson's Collected Treaties," published in 1929, to dish them up in a surreptitious way. ("Atcheson's Collected Treaties" was a collection of official documents published by the British Indian Foreign Affairs Department. Awed by the opposition of the Chinese people to British imperialism at the time, and also due to the fact that the Chinese central government at the time had certainly not approved the "secret exchange of notes" between McMahon and the Xizang representatives, the first edition of the book in 1929 dared not print this document. However, in 1937 the British Government agreed that the document should be printed in volume 14 of a new edition of "Atcheson's Collected Treaties," and also gave this explanation: "The reason for publishing this new edition is that we want to publish the Xizang treaty of 1914 (which China has never approved) in an unobtrusive way.")

The new edition actually came out in 1938, masquerading as the 1929 edition. All copies of the original 1929 edition were ordered by the British Government to be called in and destroyed, but there were still omissions and slips. (See the book "India's War Against China," published by the SHIJIE ZHISHI publishing house, pp 50-51) In fact, the British authorities in India started crossing the traditional and customary line on the Sino-Indian border and pushing north at the end of World War II. Right up to the eve of Indian independence, the British authorities were still far from controlling the entire "McMahon line." After Indian independence in 1947, the Indian Government continued to press forward toward the "McMahon line;" for instance, in the (Meno) District, the Indian Army passed through Se La to occupy Tawang in 1951, and threw out the local government of China's Xizang which had always exercised control there. In 1954 the Indian Government set up a so-called "northeast frontier special zone" chiefly composing the area south of the McMahon line and north of China's traditional and customary line, in order to strengthen its control there. An official Indian Government map published the same year drew the "McMahon line" as the fixed boundary for the first time, and also erased the words "boundary undetermined" which had been used for a long time. The special feature of this "special zone" is that it came under the leadership of the Indian Foreign Ministry, and its name was not changed to "Arunachal Pradesh" until January 1972, thus becoming federal (central government) territory.

In the western section, British imperialism coveted the Aksai Chin in the 1860's in order to find a way in to attack the underbelly of Xinjiang; military intelligence personnel were sent there to make surveys, and all kinds of boundary lines were designed for carving up Xinjiang. However, the plots of the British Indian authorities to change the traditional and customary line on the western section of the boundary were rejected by the Chinese Government. Hence the British Indian authorities did not dare to reveal everything about the illegal boundary line they had plotted. Previous British and Indian maps did not draw this boundary line but continued to note "boundary undetermined." This remained the case in the early period of Indian independence. As on the eastern section, it was in 1954 that official Indian maps first marked the boundary as determined. Except for Pamzal, which was occupied by the Indian Army after 1954, all the area in dispute on the western section of the border is under China's effective control. The Indian Government's later territorial demands on this area obviously have no leg to stand on.

The 2,000 square kilometers in dispute in the central section of the boundary were historically ruled by the local government of China's Xizang. Apart from Sang and Tsungsha, which were occupied by the British Indian authorities at an early date, the other areas were only seized by India after 1954. At present the whole area in dispute, except for Bara Hoti, is under Indian control.

It is evident from this that the source of the Sino-Indian border disputes lies both in the fact that the boundary has never been officially defined and also in the fact that the seeds of the disputes were buried in the conspiratorial activities of the British imperialists who ruled India in committing aggression against China's Xizang and Xinjiang. Far from adopting an attitude of seeking truth from facts with regard to these two factors, the government of postindependence India actually attempted to use force to impose on China extremely unreasonable demands for large tracts of territory. As a result, the border disputes and the armed clashes they caused between China and India at the end of the 1950's and the early 1960's made the problem still more complex and increased the difficulty in solving it.

#### China's Consistent Stand

The root of the Sino-Indian border issue lies in imperialism and colonialism in pre-independence India. However, the problems between China and India since that country gained independence are different from those between China and the imperialists of the past, since they are problems between two newly independent countries. In handling this problem we should first fix our vision on the common interests of uniting to oppose imperialism.

Since the border problem is something left over from history, it is necessary both to consider the historical background and also bear in mind the current actual situation in dealing with it.

Neither China nor India should impose demands on each other; instead, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, they should seek an all-round solution, fair and reasonable for both parties, by holding peaceful and friendly negotiations in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. The status quo on the border should be maintained, pending solution of the problem. It is precisely in this spirit that the Chinese Government, although not recognizing the "McMahon line," does not cross this line, for the sake of striving for a negotiated solution. At the same time, we also oppose various past Indian moves in changing the status quo on the border.

#### Trends of Indian Public Opinion

More than 20 years have passed since the border dispute broke out. More and more Indian friends and figures are finally clarifying the truth of the matter.

Dr (Kalunakur Gupta), a famous Indian scholar of international politics and history, drew the following conclusion after a serious study of the historical archives in the Indian affairs library in London: In the eastern section of the Sino-Indian border, the "McMahon line" is not legal, and the British administrative power in India "never crossed the line Bomdila-Walong." In the western section, the "rough position" of the "actual border" between China and India has always been the Karakorum range. (Gupta) holds the July 1954 action of the Indian Survey Bureau in redefining the entire Sino-Indian border as determined was unilateral and invalid. (Gupta) also pointed out that it is precisely the territorial demand on the Aksai Chin area put forward by India to China that has become the "stumbling block" to solving the problem today.

(Surin Roy), former deputy director of the Indian State Archives Bureau, who had worked in the bureau for more than 30 years, commended Dr (Gupta's) articles and writings expounding on the viewpoints mentioned above, pointing out: "Well-knit theses drawn from irrefutably reliable documents have proven beyond all doubt" that the Indian Government's territorial demands on China are "indulging in fantasy" and "unreasonable." (Roy) also criticized the past policy decisions of the Indian Government as deliberately distorting history instead of being based on hard facts. He also criticized the government for sealing off the archives from the public.

The INDIAN EXPRESS, which has the largest circulation in the country, issued a call on the eve of the recent meeting of Chinese and Indian officials: "Now is the time to solve the border problem with China." The paper's columnist A.G. (Nurani) pointed out in the article it is unrealistic to demand the return of the Aksai Chin. He hoped that all sectors of the government and public would face the historical facts, shake off the influence of the open polemics and factional struggle of the past, and coordinate to act together.

This trend that has currently emerged in India is a positive one that will help to promote the final solution of the Sino-Indian border issue. Of course both sides will have to make arduous efforts to dispel the fog that has enveloped Sino-Indian relations for many years. However, there is no fundamental conflict of interests between China and India, and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between them conform not only to their interests but also to the interests of South Asia and the Third World. We believe that China and India will be able to solve their mutual difference. The Karakorums and the Himalayas should become a link of friendship joining the two great peoples of China and India!



ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS FORMER UK PRIME MINISTER

OW051801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Edward Heath, former prime minister of Britain, and his party in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. Zhao Ziyang welcomed Heath on his fifth visit to China. He said "10 years ago, when you served as British prime minister, China and Britain established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. From that time on, relations between the two countries have developed rapidly." Heath expressed great satisfaction with development of relations in the past 10 years.

Zhao Ziyang briefed Heath on the changes that have taken place in China since 1979, when Heath last visited China. Zhao Ziyang said: "Since 1979, China's economy has improved each year. After a period of readjustment, China's economy has passed the difficult phase, and it is on the path of steady growth." Heath said: "It is realistic for China to make economic readjustment." They exchanged views on the world economic situation.

Also present were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

## Heath on PRC's Taiwan Stand

OW060909 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Former British prime minister Edward Heath said today that all the Chinese leaders he had met here had taken a very firm stand on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. "They have taken a very firm position on the general principle of no interference over Chinese sovereignty," Mr Heath indicated, referring to his talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Premier Zhao Ziyang and powerful party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. He told a news conference that Mr Deng, with whom he spoke this morning, held the view that the ball was in America's court and that China's reaction depended on the U.S. stand.

According to Mr Heath, Vice-Chairman Deng demanded, in particular, that the U.S. Congress, which is about to endorse the supply of U.S. spare parts for military equipment to Taiwan, recognize the principle of "one China," as expressed in the joint communique governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations in 1979. China recently threatened to downgrade its diplomatic relations if Washington continues its military assistance to Taiwan. Beijing in effect regards a continuation of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan as "interference" in its internal affairs. Mr Deng also said that Chinese leaders were aware that a possible deterioration in Sino-American relations would have strategic consequences. But, he continued, "they say that China has to be recognized as an important factor -- they say to the United States, if you go back on one China you are in fact 'infringing the overall strategic concept that we jointly held.'" He refused to comment on the Falklands question except to say he was shortening his Chinese tour in order to return home as soon as possible.

On Sino-Indian relations, Mr Heath stressed that Mr Deng had been rather optimistic and that he thought progress could be made in "questions of mutual interest" which could make a settlement of the frontier problems easier. Mr Heath jokingly replied to a journalist who asked him how Mr Deng had reacted to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent call for an improvement in Sino-Russian relations. "He laughed three times" said Mr Heath, "thus giving the Chinese three-point response."

In its reply, China called on the Soviet Union to under take "concrete actions" to remove the causes of differences between Moscow and Beijing, that is to say essentially the Soviets must cease to pursue a "hegemonistic" policy around the world.

SWITZERLAND PROTESTS SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY

OWO60125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Geneva, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Switzerland sent a protest Sunday to the Soviet Union's Embassy in Berne against the espionage activities of two Soviet diplomats working in Switzerland, the Federal Department of Justice and Police announced Sunday in Berne.

One of the Soviet spies worked as a military attache aide at the Soviet Embassy in Berne. According to a Swiss Government announcement, an investigation by the Swiss counter-espionage agency revealed that he had been collecting military information.

He was discovered by Swiss police a few weeks ago when he met someone in Basel to collect information. When he was discovered, he possessed documents containing military information detrimental to an unidentified country.

Because of his diplomatic immunity, the police did not arrest him, but he was ordered to leave the country in two days.

The other Soviet spy worked in the Soviet Union's consulate in Geneva as a secretary. He collected information from a young Swiss woman who engaged in espionage activities in exchange for gifts. He had advised the woman for two years to obtain a post in Switzerland's Foreign Ministry in order to collect foreign policy information.

During a recent meeting in Geneva with the woman, Geneva police approached him when he tried to receive information from the woman. He was found in possession of secret documents. The Swiss Foreign Ministry ordered him to immediately leave the country.

NATIONAL MEETING OF MODEL COAL WORKERS HELD

Li Xiannian, Yu Qiuli Attend

OW021238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- It may be said that conditions in China have never been so favorable for expansion of coal industry, Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli said today. He said that following a period of readjustment, new progress has been made in mechanizing coal production, and the situation has basically been ended in which the speed of tunneling lagged behind that of extraction. These have laid a foundation for producing 600 million tons of coal annually.

The vice-premier said this to the closing session of the national meeting of representatives of advanced units and model workers in the coal industry. Aside from Yu Qiuli, Communist Party and government leaders Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Wan Li and Kang Shi'en attended the closing session of the meeting, which opened on March 25.

China needs to maintain a stable, sustained growth in energy production to keep pace with the national economic development, Yu Qiuli said, and coal accounts for 70 percent of China's primary energy output. Silk banners of honor were presented to 117 advanced units and citations and medals went to 144 model workers.

## Yu Qiuli Speech

OW030406 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA) -- Addressing the national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and model workers from the coal industry, which closed here today, Yu Qiuli, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, called on coal mine staff members and workers throughout the country to find a way to develop the coal industry with good economic results.

Yu Qiuli said: The party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the coal industry. They have always shown concern for and placed high hopes on its development. China has abundant coal resources. This is an important, superior characteristic of China's economy. Coal was China's main source of energy in the past. It is still the main source of energy and will remain so for a considerable period in the future. It is an important material base for carrying out China's socialist economic construction. In order to accelerate the development of the coal industry and to successfully promote the multiple uses of coal, it is necessary to make practical and well-planned arrangements for the rational exploitation of coal.

Coal miners and staff members, who make up a large part of China's working class, are a group with a long history and a glorious revolutionary tradition. The masses of coal miners must work underground for long periods of time, continually struggling against water, fire, gas and coal dust. They have to miss sunlight for long periods of time and yet they provide light and heat for the state and people. Their high degree of political consciousness, their hard-working spirit and their work style of fearing no hardship to promote the well-being of the people have won the respect of the people of the whole country, and they certainly deserve it. We should carry forward throughout the society the fine practice of respecting, cherishing and showing concern for coal miners.



Yu Qiuli pointed out that the more than 2,000 comrades attending the meeting are the outstanding representatives of coal miners and staff members throughout the country and are the main force on the coal industry front. Their exemplary deeds touch people's hearts. Their advanced experiences are valuable and represent the noble quality and revolutionary spirit of the working class. Their noble quality can be summarized as follows: They have a high degree of political consciousness; they uphold the four basic principles -- love the party, love the motherland, love socialism and love their profession; they display a communist attitude toward work and seek neither fame nor personal gain; they work selflessly day and night, displaying the spirit of fearing no hardship; they dare to struggle against and overcome difficulties; they display the dauntless and unyielding spirit of heroes; they study arduously and are determined to win honor for the country; they display a strict scientific approach and have a sense of discipline and organization; they cherish state property and display a frugal work style of careful calculation and strict budgeting; and they display the noble character of selflessness and have integrity and public spirit. The exemplary deeds and advanced experiences of the representatives have once again attested to the truth of the Marxist principle: Under given conditions matter can turn into consciousness and vice versa. We must not only oppose the negligence of objective laws and the practice of disregarding the necessary condition and going after something that cannot be accomplished, but must also attach importance to the active function of revolutionary spirit in the transformation of world outlook and strive to turn spiritual strength into material strength. We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of building an enterprise with arduous effort and actively forging ahead and overcome the lack of confidence characterized by undue caution and worries that this and that cannot be done.

Yu Qiuli said: After readjustments over a few years, our production bases, which annually turn out 600 million dun of coal, have been further consolidated. It can be said that the conditions for developing China's coal industry are better than at any time in the past. The development of the national economy requires that a stable and sustained growth rate must be maintained in the production of energy. The increase in the production of energy in China relies mainly on coal at the present stage and for a certain period of time in the future. Comrades on the coal industry front should actively shoulder this glorious heavy burden. Under the guidance of unified state planning, we must enhance the enthusiasm from all sources, make good use of the existing enterprises, make an overall arrangement for coal mine construction, implement a correct policy for coal mine construction, take into consideration the immediate and long-term interests and explore a new way to develop the coal industry that will yield faster results and bigger economic returns and call for smaller investments.

The party Central Committee has called on the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country to strive to build a spiritual as well as material civilization under socialism. After this meeting, the coal industry front must speedily whip up learning from the advanced, commend the advanced collectives and model workers in a big way and systematically summarize and popularize their experiences; it must further strengthen political and ideological work, continue to carry out "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities, unyieldingly encourage proletarian healthy trends, resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and crack down on economic crimes; it must pay attention to safety in production, strive to fulfill construction tasks, show sincere concern for the livelihood of staff members and miners and bring about a new situation in their mental outlook and in work.

Yu Qiuli voiced the hope that the representatives of the model workers and the advanced collectives will maintain the style of remaining modest and prudent and guarding against conceit and rashness, inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions, maintain close ties with the masses, bring into full play their role of serving as leaders, a backbone force and a link with the masses and become models in building both a spiritual and a material civilization.

## Coal Minister's Speech

OW012202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA) -- The coal industrial front in China should unfold two campaigns rapidly and widely: one is the campaign to emulate advanced collectives and model workers, the other is the campaign to raise educational level and study science and management in order to meet the requirement of modernization. This is a demand set for all coal miners by Gao Yangwen, minister of the Ministry of Coal Industry, when he addressed the national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and model workers of the coal industry today.

Gao Yangwen said in his report: As coal is our primary energy source at present, the coal industry holds a very important position in China's socialist modernization program. The development speed of the coal industry, the quantity and quality of its output and how coal is used have a direct bearing on the progress of the four modernizations. Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have increased our coal output 20 times, and the achievement is great. Nevertheless, we also have many problems and difficulties. We are still behind the principal coal-producing countries in the world in coal-mining technology, equipment, processing and utilization. Therefore, we must sum up our own experience, learn from the experience of foreign countries and open a new road for the development of our coal industry centering on the enhancement of economic results.

Gao Yangwen emphasized: In order to shoulder this heavy responsibility, we must build a good contingent of coal miners and improve the basic quality of coal miners. This is our most fundamental task. He demanded: All coal mine staff and workers should follow the model workers' example in loving the party, socialism, the motherland and the coal industry and dedicating themselves to the coal industry with a high degree of a sense of responsibility as masters and with a communist working attitude. All coal mine staff and workers should emulate the model workers in being unselfish, seeking neither fame nor benefits and helping and cooperating with others. All coal mine staff and workers should dare to blaze new trails, keep forging ahead and strive to raise their own cultural, scientific, technological and management level just as the model workers. They should also consciously observe law, discipline, rules and regulations and dare to wage a resolute struggle against law breakers, evil practices and unhealthy tendencies as the model workers.

Gao Yangwen said: We must have new skills in order to blaze new trails and accomplish the four modernizations. To study cultural and scientific knowledge is an indispensable part of the effort to establish spiritual civilization, as well as something to meet the urgent demand of the establishment of material civilization. The working class will not become the true master of the country if it fails to improve its uneducated situation, train its own intellectuals, master scientific knowledge and manage the economy according to scientific principles. In order to undertake the four modernizations, we must be educated, master scientific knowledge and study tenaciously and patiently. We hope that we can unfold a campaign to raise educational level and study scientific knowledge and management throughout the coal-industry front. We should widely arouse the masses to create a new atmosphere of taking pride in raising cultural level, mastering production skills and striving to invent new things. The broad masses of staff members and workers should improve their vocational skills by studying scientific knowledge, take the experts as their teachers and make still greater contributions to the establishment of both spiritual and material civilization.

ULANHU VISITS CULTURAL EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

OW030627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA) -- The exhibition of ancient Chinese bronze drums opened at the Palace of National Culture in Beijing this morning. Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and other leaders visited the exhibition.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Palace of National Culture, the Society for Research of China's Ancient Bronze Drums, the Guangxi Regional Nationalities Commission, the Guangxi Regional Bureau of Culture and the provincial and regional museums of Guangxi Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou and Sichuan. The exhibition will last 4 months.

LENIENCY FOR THOSE WHO CONFESS CRIMES ADVOCATED

OW060625 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Leniency to Those Who Confess Their Crimes"]

[Text] The decision made by the Yongxiu County People's Procuratorate not to prosecute a certain Zhang is in keeping with the NPC Standing Committee's decision to severely punish those who commit serious economic crimes. Those who commit serious crimes should remember the following: The consistent policy of the party and the people's government is leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to confess their crimes.

The NPC Standing Committee's decision fully expresses this policy. This decision went into effect on 1 April. It stipulated that the law enacted prior to this decision shall be applied to those who give themselves up before 1 May, to those who are under arrest but make a clean breast of their crimes and to those who -- within the prescribed time -- inform against others who committed crimes.

Our criminal law also specifies that those who give themselves up after the commission of crimes shall receive light punishment. This provides an opportunity for those who commit crimes to mend their ways and turn over a new leaf. This also makes it easier to transform, educate and save other criminals.

Those who have committed serious crimes should see a way out for themselves by the lenient treatment a certain Zhang received. They should realize that the policy of showing leniency toward those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to confess their crimes means just that.

The NPC Standing Committee's decision also stipulated that those who continue to conceal their crimes, those who refuse to turn themselves in, those who refuse to admit their crimes and those who do not inform against other criminals before 1 May shall be looked upon as continuing their criminal activity and shall be dealt with severely.

It is now only a little more than 20 days before 1 May. Time waits for no man and opportunity knocks but once. Criminals must take the road of repentance, make a fresh start and turn themselves in.

STUDENTS' MORAL CONDUCT EVALUATIONS DESCRIBED

OW041225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Reports by XINHUA correspondents Zhang Xuanguo and Liu Jun]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: Beijing Normal University and Shanghai Jiaotong University have gained initial experiences in examining and evaluating on a trial basis students' moral character and behavior. Their specific methods are not all the same and can be used as reference for institutions of higher education in different places to conduct their own examination and evaluation on a trial basis in order to accumulate experiences and perfect moral examination work step by step. [end editor's note]

Beijing Normal University adopts Annual Appraisal Measures To Strengthen Students' Ideological Education and Moral Evaluation

Report by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Xuanguo: Beijing Normal University has adopted annual appraisal measures to strengthen students' ideological education and moral evaluation and encourage them to make strict demands on themselves and grow up soundly along the road to becoming both red and expert.

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The specific yearly appraisal measure is as follows: First the student writes a brief ideological summary of his or her own political thinking, moral character, purpose and attitude of learning, sense of organization and discipline and so forth, affirming achievements, finding out where he or she lags behind and suggests steps for improvement. On this basis, a group evaluation meeting is then held at which students carry out mutual criticism and self-criticism and arrive at the group's evaluation on each student. Finally, the teacher in charge of each class comments on each student in the class, pointing out his or her strong and weak points and the direction he or she should follow in future, and talks in private with each student in light of his or her particular conditions.

Last year a total of 623 three-good students, 22 advanced classes and 47 civilized dormitories were evaluated in the university.

#### Shanghai Jiaotong University Establishes Student Conduct Evaluation System

Report by XINHUA correspondent Liu Jun: Shanghai Jiaotong University has established a student conduct evaluation system to appraise students' political thinking, moral accomplishment and so forth and promote all-round development of students morally, intellectually and physically.

The conduct evaluation is mainly based on the basic requirements concerning political thinking and moral character in the "regulations for students of institutions of higher learning." The evaluation methods is as follows: First the student writes a brief ideological summary and evaluation on himself or herself; exchanges and discussions are held in each class; then the teacher in charge and the political instructor of each class comment and give a grade on each student's moral character based on facts and his or her performance (the comment and grade on a student's moral character must be shown to the student concerned); and finally the results are submitted to the department and university for review and approval.

Student conduct evaluation done once a year at Shanghai Jiatong University is to be used as an important basis for appraising students upon graduation. It will be sent together with students' report cards to their parents.

#### YANG JINGREN SPEAKS AT NATIONALITIES MEETING

OW060923 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The enlarged second session of our country's State Nationalities Affairs Commission opened on 2 April at the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in Beijing. More than 200 people are attending the session, including members of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and persons in charge of nationalities work in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They represent 23 nationalities from various parts of the country. Jiang Ping, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, is presiding over the session. Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, spoke at the meeting.

He said: In the more than 3 years since the first session of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, a great deal of work has been done in all parts of the country in implementing the party Central Committee policies toward nationalities, and remarkable achievements have been made. The unity of our various nationalities has been further strengthened. The economy in minority nationality regions has developed.

He said: The current session will sum up and exchange work experiences, draw up a plan on work and tasks for this year and discuss religious work concerning minority nationalities.



Yang Jingren emphatically pointed out that further strengthening the unity of our nationalities and developing the economy in minority-nationality regions are two important current tasks. He expressed the hope that those attending the session will speak out freely, pool their wisdom and ideas and make the meeting a success.

PEASANTS URGED TO PROSPER THROUGH PRODUCTION

OW040015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Station commentator's article: "Peasants Must Become Well-To-Do by Developing Production"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, various localities have implemented the party's economic policies in the countryside. Agricultural production has been rapidly developed. A group of well-to-do communes and production brigades have emerged with strong leading groups that uphold the four fundamental principles and conscientiously implement the party's principles and policies. They are good at managing their affairs, bringing into full play their predominant role suited to local conditions and making use of all available resources for production. Thus, their output values are often several times or even 10 times higher than those of ordinary communes and production brigades. While creating a great deal of material wealth for the society, they themselves have become well-to-do. Their basic experience is to become well-to-do by developing production.

However, now there are a few peasants who have incorrect ideas in dealing with the issue of how to become well-to-do. The leadership at all levels must give them proper guidance in this respect as soon as possible.

1. Such peasants have pinned their hopes of becoming well-to-do on furthering raising the purchase prices of farm and sideline products and reducing purchase quotas by the state so as to expand their income by increasing prices or negotiating prices. It is known to all that in the past several years, we have already considerably raised the purchase prices of farm and sideline products under difficult financial conditions. At the same time we have also appropriately reduced the purchase quotas of farm and sideline products in some areas so that the people have really benefited. According to the present financial situation in China, the state can only follow the guideline of achieving basic stability and making readjustments in individual cases on the purchase prices of farm and sideline products in the near future. The most fundamental way for the peasants to become well-to-do is to expand production and reduce expenditures instead of pinning their hope on the state to further increase the purchase prices of farm and sideline products or reduce state purchase quotas.

2. Such peasants have ignored the state plans and the collective needs and seek liberalism in managing their affairs. Since the introduction of the production responsibility system, some peasants have refused to follow the state plans and grow whatever they can make money with. In handling farm and sideline products, they have failed to fulfill the state purchase quotas and sold their products at will.

Ours is a socialist nation in which we must let planned economy prevail while regarding regulation by the market as a supplementary measure. In order to revitalize the rural economy, the party and the government have already made a great deal of readjustments in policy and given tremendous material and financial support to agriculture. The broad masses of peasants must also take the overall situation into consideration and consciously shoulder the glorious responsibilities in supporting industry, the cities and national construction. Only by expanding industrial and agricultural production and doing a good job in developing the four modernizations will our country prosper. The practice of ignoring the overall interests of the state and doing whatever makes money may temporarily help some people make some money. However, in the final analysis, such practices will harm the basic and long-range interests of the peasants.

3. A small number of peasants have not become well-to-do by relying on their diligent work. They have divorced themselves from agricultural production and even let the land that they have signed contracts to till go to waste. They are only interested in doing illegal selling and buying, smuggling and peddling smuggled goods. They have greatly harmed the state. Some of them have even spared no efforts in undermining natural resources for some immediate interests. They have done great harm to our future generations. All these people no longer try to create material wealth for society. They only try their best to rake in state money and money belonging to other people. Running counter to the socialist orientation, all this is impermissible. To develop agricultural production, revitalize rural economy and help all the 800 million peasants become well-to-do is the principle laid down by the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Now the party's guideline has already opened the gate for the peasants to become well-to-do. However, the 800 million peasants must become well-to-do by relying on their diligent work. Therefore, the peasants must continue bringing into full play the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains and the spirit of arduous struggle, strive to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and create even greater material wealth for the society in order to become well-to-do.

PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR TO COMMEMORATE 'MAY 4TH'

OW020534 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular on the commemoration of the "May 4th" youth day that called on all army units to organize CYL members and youth to launch all kinds of activities to learn from Lei Feng and the advanced in order to arouse the patriotic spirit of CYL members and youth, foster lofty ideas among them and give scope to the achievements of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month."

The circular called on all units to organize CYL members and youth around "May 4th" to earnestly study the two articles by Comrade Mao Zedong entitled "The May 4th Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement;" to study the views of leading comrades of the party Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in fostering great revolutionary ideals; and to carry out education on revolutionary traditions.

The purpose is to make the broad masses of CYL members and youth carry forward the "May 4th" spirit, foster lofty socialist and communist ideals and love our beloved party, the great motherland, the heroic people and the glorious army even more; to inspire them to uphold ethics, adhere to discipline, carry forward the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle more earnestly and combat corrupt capitalist ideas resolutely; to encourage them to do their jobs well and actively take part in developing socialist spiritual civilization, advanced army units and advanced individuals and do their share for the party and the people. The activities should focus on the theme of stressing ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; on soldier's bearing, appearance, courtesy and discipline; and on the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

FIRST QUARTER STEEL OUTPUT QUOTA EXCEEDED

OW061155 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Continuing to readjust its service orientation and its endeavor to increase the economic results since the beginning of this year, China's iron and steel industry has exceeded the state plans for steel and rolled steel output for the first quarter of 1982 with marked increases in profits. The staff and workers on the iron and steel front paid great attention to the overall economic results during the first quarter of this year. The profits of this industry as a whole increased each month.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL ISSUES LABOR DAY CIRCULAR

OW050035 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] According to a GONGREN RIBAO report, the All-China Trade Union council recently issued a circular to all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional trade union councils on activities to mark the "1 May" International Labor Day.

The circular says that during this year's Labor Day, it is necessary to propagate the idea that it is an honorable duty of the working class to be advanced, to make progress, to enhance their sense of responsibility of being masters of the state, to fulfill this year's industrial production tasks and to make still greater contributions in improving the party's image and social practices.

The circular sets five requirements:

1. It is necessary extensively to carry out education in the economic situation among staff and workers in order to enhance their morale and strengthen their confidence;
2. It is necessary vigorously to promote activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced and to whip up a warm upsurge in the socialist drive of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and surpassing each other;
3. It is necessary to propagate the socialist spiritual civilization and establish the communist ideal and morality among the working class;
4. It is necessary to make the Labor Day cultural activities colorful and educational;
5. It is necessary to carry out education in patriotism and internationalism among staff and workers.

The circular says that during Labor Day activities, it is necessary to practice frugality, achieve tangible results and guard against formalism and extravagance.

PLA TELEPHONE CONFERENCE VIEWS FARM PRODUCTION

OW061147 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The PLA General Logistics Department on the evening of 2 April held a telephone meeting on carrying out farm and sideline production throughout the army. The conference conveyed the directive of the Central Military Commission on making a success of farm and sideline production and called on all army units to quickly make good preparations for spring farming.

Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department, spoke at the conference. Responsible comrades of the logistics departments of Guangzhou, Shenyang, Beijing, Nanjing and Urumqi PLA units as well as the PLA Air Force and Navy reported on the condition of farm and sideline production in their respective units and exchanged experiences in promoting this production. Over 3,800 persons throughout the army listened in at the conference.



POLL SHOWS TAIWAN PEOPLE WELCOME MAINLAND TEAM

OW041756 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Commentary by (Zhong Ming) of station editorial department: "What Does the Poll Show?"]

[Text] Taiwan's CHENG CHIN CHIA [STATESMAN] magazine has conducted a public opinion poll on how the common people perceive the Chinese women's softball team. The article on the poll was published in issue No 24 of the magazine. The article, written in a concise and lively style, was thought-provoking. Over the past few months, the Taiwan authorities were caught in a bothersome dilemma on whether to sponsor the fifth world women's softball championships and whether to invite the mainland softball team and how to deal with the team if it comes. Such questions have also caused widespread concern among the public in Taiwan and have become a hot topic for discussion. The timely poll conducted by Taiwan's CHENG CHIH CHIA magazine is a meaningful task. How do the common people look upon the softball tournament? Do they welcome the mainland team? How will they receive the mainland athletes? The answers are definite, says the poll. Many people are for holding the softball tournament and inviting the mainland team. They have also indicated that warm hospitality should be extended to athletes from the mainland and they should be made to feel at home.

A 15-year-old middle school student said: "I would like to invite them to my home, prepare a splendid dinner for them and show them around the zoo and other places." A Chinese scholar returning from the United States said: "I surely wish to see both sides communicate through sports." A young columnist flatly questioned the authorities on the necessity of persisting in confrontation. He also charged that opposition to resuming postal, navigation and trade links is contrary to kinship feelings and human compassion. He hoped that the authorities will bear in mind the wellbeing of the people and improve relations of the two parties on either side of the strait. An old softball fan asked in a heavyhearted manner: "Can I cheer the mainland team during its contest with a foreign team?" Are not such touching words, ardent hopes, severe accusations against the authorities and worries manifestations of Taiwan compatriots eager hope for reuniting with their kith and kin, for exchanging intimate feelings during a sports meet and for doing away with the man-made barriers? Concurrently, the people have clearly shown their resentment against the Taiwan authorities for refusing to resume postal, navigation and trade links.

The hearts of the people on both sides of the strait are linked with each other. The meeting of the mainland and Taiwan athletes at a sports meet held in the United States in 1980 was favorably received by the people. So was the meeting in Tokyo in last November when they happily shook hands and chatted with each other. The people have expressed the hope that one day, athletes on both sides of the strait will meet and contest in the stadium of the motherland. It is exactly because of this wish that people have looked upon the women's softball tournament as an extraordinary and magnificent sports event. However, contrary to the people's wishes, some foreigners, in an attempt to create "two Chinas," have ignored the regulation adopted by the International Softball Federation in November 1979 on changing the name, flag and anthem in admitting the Chinese softball association as a member. The Taiwan authorities, pursuing immediate interests to the neglect of cardinal principles, have also abandoned their longstanding policy of insisting that there is only one China by raising the question of anthem and flag. This not only runs counter to the resolution of the International Softball Federation but also defies the fundamental interests of all the Chinese people, causing trouble for and bogging down the softball tournament.

As the poll was published quite some time ago, the authorities and the public must have read it. What the common people in Taiwan are thinking and hoping is clearly reflected by the poll. Will the Taiwan authorities comply with the will and wishes of the people or will they defy them? That will be answered by their deeds.

RALLIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DEATH

OW051351 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 5 Apr (CNA) -- The central government held a memorial meeting Monday at Taipei Chung Cheng Memorial Hall on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the death of President Chiang Kai-shek. Presiding over the gathering, former president C.K. Yen laid a floral wreath before the late president's bronze statue to pay respects.

Those who were present to pay homage included Vice President Shieh Tung-min, Premier Sun Sun-hsuan and other government officials, parliamentarians, people, representatives from all walks of life, Overseas Chinese who returned specially for the occasion, and foreign friends, totaling more than 1,200. After the meeting, they proceeded to Tzuhu, Taoyuan to visit the president's mausoleum.

Taipei City Government's rally on the anniversary of the late president's death was held at city hall. More than 2,000 people participated in the rally, presided over by Secretary General Ma Chen-fang, who acted for Mayor Shao En-hsin.

Meanwhile, people in other cities throughout the country also meet on the occasion to commemorate the late president.

Chiang Ching-kuo Address

OW060925 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] April 5th is an important dual holiday in the Republic of China. It is the anniversary of the death of former president Chiang Kai-shek and also is national tomb-sweeping day, a traditional observance when families visit, tidy up and repair the graves of relatives and ancestors. The cemeteries found throughout the hills which ring Taipei all saw many people this weekend placing flowers and trimming leaves at some grave sites despite the cold, raining weather.

Early this morning, special observances were held at Yuanshan in northern Taipei to honor both the late president Chiang Kai-shek and the ancestors of people whose graves are located in Mainland China. A commemorative tribute was also paid at the Chiang Kai-shek memorial hall in Taipei presided over by former president Yen Chia-kan. Vice President Hsieh Tung-min, the presidents of the five Yuan, the chief organs of the state, ranking military officials and representatives of Overseas Chinese organizations were in attendance. The ceremony of respect began at 10 this morning and lasted about 10 minutes.

President Chiang Ching-kuo issued a special address which was both a eulogy for his late father and a reaffirmation of the government's guiding principle of recovering the mainland and uniting China under Doctor Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People. The president noted that it has been 7 years since his father passed away and the country has suffered heavy blows and setbacks during this period. But he noted that during the continuing struggle, the spirit of the late president has been with the people and the nation, allowing them to work with one will and one mind, sharing sorrow and joy, while standing at their posts and contributing to the advance of ethics, democracy and science in the Republic of China.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST 'SCHEMES'

OW060541 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said today that the recent schemes of the Chinese Communists to hinder U.S. sales of defensive weapons to the Republic of China and the threats from Peking [as heard] pressuring other nations not to establish substantive relations with Taipei has not been received sympathetically by the international community. In fact, the Republic of China's substantive relations with other nations have been developing, demonstrating the ineffectiveness of the Chinese Communists' moves.

Minister Chu made this statement while giving a work report to the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee at the Legislative Yuan. Chu said the main thing in the nation's Overseas Chinese work is to obtain the support and assistance of Chinese abroad for its international policy and to promote unity among Overseas Chinese. In addition, his words helped better international relations and improved the Republic of China's substantive ties with the other nations. Minister Chu said that the countries he recently visited in South America -- Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia -- all are staunch opponents of communism and maintain friendly relations with the Republic of China. As a result, the Overseas Chinese communities and organizations in those nations all take a united stand, and the government's Overseas Chinese affairs activities are proceeding smoothly over there.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS NO TALKS WITH COMMUNISTS

OW060631 Taipei International Service in English 0300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Admiral Sung Chang-chih, minister of national defense, said all people here should acknowledge the words of the late president Chiang Kai-shek that peace talks with the communists result in a word: Peace comes only in rejecting talks with the communists [sentence as heard]. Admiral Sung made the statement when chairing a rally commemorating the seventh anniversary of the death of the late president in Taipei which was attended by more than 1,000 officers and soldiers of the Ministry of National Defense.

In his speech to the armed forces, Admiral Sung indicated the Chinese Communists are currently facing great difficulties both in internal and foreign affairs. As a final struggle before their death, the communists are trying to isolate the Republic of China. Admiral Sung said to counter all the united front plots of the Chinese Communists, we should hold firm our stand and refuse any negotiations and compromises with them. At the same time, we should also be on the alert and strive to increase our battle preparedness. [words indistinct] they will launch a military attack on this island any time when they find their peace talks scheme does not work.

#### TAIWAN DEVELOPS TECHNOLOGY TO MAKE NUCLEAR FUEL

OW051435 Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] The research center of the National Science Council under the Executive Yuan has successfully developed a new technology for making nuclear fuel pellets of uranium dioxide. The development will be looked to as the benchmark for process design in the workings of the nation's future manufacture of nuclear fuel at a future pilot plant.

The research center has studied the up-to-date technology of making nuclear fuel from uranium dioxide (UO<sub>2</sub>) in order to strengthen the self-reliance of the ROC's nuclear industry. According to a report released by the center, the newly developed manufacturing process of uranium dioxide from ammonium uranium carbonate (AUC) is superior to the conventional one because it is simpler. The report said that the powdered uranium dioxide manufactured from ammonium uranium carbonate has an excellent fluidity and can be directly compressed into fuel pellets without going through the process of prepressure and other treatment. The pellets' consumption can reach 92 to 98 percent in accordance with international specifications.

According to the report, the up-to-date technology of manufacturing uranium dioxide from ammonium uranium carbonate has been classified as confidential by the advanced countries in nuclear development. Therefore the results of research in the field have provided a lot of unpublicized data on manufacturing uranium dioxide nuclear fuel pellets from ammonium uranium carbonate. The report said this research experience will be looked to as a reference in the process design the establishment of the ROC's nuclear fuel pilot plant.

ISF OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SOFTBALL CONTROVERSY

HK050216 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Apr 82 p 2

[By Garmen Chan]

[Excerpts] A solution to the problem-plagued women's softball world championships crisis must be reached in Taiwan or the event will have to be relocated. The secretary-general of the International Softball Federation, Mr Don Porter, said this yesterday before leaving for Taiwan. He said he hoped a decision could be reached by tomorrow. Mr Porter said he had received "specific directions" from the president and Executive Committee of the ISF, which he would put to the Taiwan softball authorities. But he said these had to be discussed with the Taiwan officials "in private" and it would be inappropriate to discuss them at this stage.

In an interview with the SCM POST, Mr Porter also said the International Softball Federation may have to change its rules governing national flags and anthems at its congress in Mexico City in May next year. He said there is a strong feeling among ISF members that they ought to change the constitution to prohibit national flags and anthems in softball events. Only the ISF and, perhaps, the International Olympic Committee flags would be allowed, Mr Porter said.

The world softball body is currently faced with problems arising from political bickering between China and Taiwan, which has threatened the fifth women's world championships. An ISF resolution last year permitted Taiwan to raise its flag and play its anthem at the opening ceremony. China said it was a breach of an International Olympic Committee agreement and it would not take part. Mr Porter described the resolution, which was passed in Honolulu last year, as "premature and unfortunate." "I don't think it should have been passed. Unfortunately, it was, and we've got to live with it," he added.

Mr Porter said a resolution must be reached in Taiwan or else the event might have to be relocated. He said the "specific directions" from the president and executive committee would be put to the chairman of the China-Taipei Softball Association, Mr Ho Ming-Chang. "I have been instructed by our president and executives to resolve the matter here and now, or we will have to move the event elsewhere," Mr Porter stressed. He said the ISF would try everything possible to have the championship held in Taiwan. "If we can't do it, I can say we've tried it, and in the interest of the sport, we'll have to relocate the championship," he said.

He said a solution must be found in Taiwan because "it could affect the future of our world championship and our sport." He originally hoped to work something out in Hong Kong, but Mr Ho -- whom Mr Porter believed could make a final decision -- did not come to the meeting. He said his decision to go to Taiwan was reached after meeting the chairman of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Antonio Samaranch. Mr Samaranch will arrive in Taiwan this afternoon and Mr Porter said his assistance may be sought, depending on the discussions with Mr Ho.

Mr Porter said it was still debatable whether the Honolulu resolution was applicable in the forthcoming Taiwan games. He said members were divided into two distinct camps. Some felt it was applicable while others felt it was not. Mr Porter said he personally felt the resolution should apply in this case. He said past events organized by the ISF had allowed the host country to raise its flag and play its anthem. But he was quick to add that the resolution was not permanent. It could be changed if the Executive Committee of the ISF felt there was a need.



Mr Porter has discussed the matter with both the Chinese and Taiwan delegates as well as representatives of the other associations that came to Hong Kong. He said he now had a better understanding of their respective views. He stressed that a solution will only be reached after taking into consideration the feelings of China, Taiwan, and those of the ISF.

The Taiwan representative, Mr Thomas Hsueh, who left for home on the same flight as Mr Porter, said there were no problems whatsoever regarding the event. "Mr Porter is just going to look again at our facilities and give specific advice if the need arises," he said. "There is absolutely no problem with the world championship. We've prepared the event in strict accordance with ISF rules," he said.

When asked why the words "Republic of China" appeared on the invitation cards, which was a breach of the ISF rules, Mr Hsueh said it was there because the words were part of their address. He said mail would never reach them if the letters "ROC" were not there. The ISF has said it was a mistake and members have been told to ignore the words.

#### GRANDSON OF CHU DE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF GRAFT

HK060310 Hong Kong STANDARD in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] A grandson of the late Chinese marshal Chu De has been arrested in Beijing on charges of "engaging in irregular economic activities" for personal comfort, a Hong Kong newspaper reported yesterday.

The Chinese-language ORIENTAL DAILY [TUNG FONG YAT PO] identified him as Chu Quanhua, a specialist for the Chinese Navy in Beijing.

Recent

The paper, attributing the report to recent visitors from China, did not disclose details of the charges. It said Chu was arrested last October and put on a train for Wuhan in central China, but he fled by climbing out of a train window. One month later, he was re-arrested in his working place and once again escaped with the assistance of friends, the daily said. It said that in February several lorry-loads of soldiers came to his house to arrest him. He escaped while his house guards delayed the soldiers.

Caught

Chu hid with his girlfriend whose father is also a high-ranking official, until late last month when he was caught in the street, the paper said.

The ORIENTAL DAILY said Chu De's widow, Kang Keqing, had appealed to Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping for help, but Deng reportedly said the matter was with the navy and it should be left for them to solve.

The newspaper report could not be confirmed.

#### GUANGZHOU TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUREAU HEAD JAILED

HK050915 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Wang Weijing Jailed for 2 Years"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 3 Apr -- On 2 April the Guangzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court publicly tried the case of Wang Weijing, former secretary of the CCP committee and bureau head of the Guangzhou Telecommunications Bureau, who had engaged in speculation and profiteering, and sentenced him to 2 years' imprisonment according to the law.



Wang Weijing, in utter disregard of the law and discipline, by taking advantage of his position and in collusion with his wife, reaped illegal profits and damaged socialist economic order by reselling imported goods. After his criminal acts had been brought to light, he entered into an agreement with his partner not give each other away and incited other people to cover up for him. By bringing a suit against him in the municipal intermediate people's court, the Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate had him arrested, according to the law, on 1 February and sent people to conduct many investigations in both Shandong and Guangzhou. Evidence was obtained that proved that Wang Weijing had colluded with his wife in speculation and profiteering and so his agreement with his wife not to give each other away and the original cover-up were made worthless.

In mid-January 1980, Wang Min, after contacting Wang Weijing who was in Beijing at that time, took one tape recorder, three color TV sets and one black-and-white TV set to Yantai and met Wang Weijing there. They returned to Wang Min's native place in Shaizi commune, Wendeng County, Shandong Province, and there they sold the goods at high prices to a production brigade, a forestry center and a school. When the transactions took place, Wang Weijing was present. He sold the goods for over 10,000 yuan and reaped a profit of over 4,000 yuan. In April and June of the same year, by taking advantage of his opportunity to go to Hong Kong, Wang Weijing succeeded in bringing back a duty-free 27-inch color TV set by hoodwinking the customs authorities under the false pretence of buying it for his own use and, together with his wife, bought another 18-inch color TV set at a high price. In July of the same year, Wang Weijing personally issued a certificate of clearance for Wang Min by using the official seal of the Telecommunications Bureau so that Wang Min was able to take 2 color TV sets, 98 calculators and 5 watches to Shandong to sell them at high prices. In the course of the transactions, Wang Min was discovered by the Yantai customs authorities and all her goods were confiscated. She was also fined 4,200 yuan. While engaging in speculation and profiteering, Wang Weijing and his wife fraudulently sent HK\$8,000 to Hong Kong. Wang Weijing also accepted a "Sanyo" brand tape recorder as a bribe from a Hong Kong businessman. All facts above were covered by conclusive evidence.

During the trial, Wang Min died of illness. In accordance with the ruling stipulated in the "law of criminal suits," the court stopped the trial of Wang Min's case and gave up the investigation into her criminal responsibility. As a government cadre, Wang Weijing committed serious crimes by engaging in speculation and profiteering and the court, in accordance with the law, sentenced him to 2 years' imprisonment. The "Sanyo" brand tape recorder he had received as a bribe was confiscated. Wang Weijing refused to accept this on the spot and prepared to appeal within 10 days.

When the municipal people's court publicly tried the case in the main courtroom, over 250 persons, including representatives of the staff and workers of the telecommunications department as well as cadres and masses of the departments concerned, attended the trial as observers.

#### WEN WEI PO REPORTS GU MU'S VISIT TO SHENZHEN

HK310440 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Shenzhen by correspondent Kuang Yu [1684 1342]: "Gu Mu Personally Inspects Shenzhen Special Zone"]

[Text] Accompanied by Wu Nansheng, Guangdong provincial party secretary and head of the province's economic zone administration committee, and Qin Wenjun, deputy head, Gu Mu, vice premier of the State Council, arrived in Shenzhen on the afternoon of 21 January. They traveled to Shenzhen by boat from Zhuhai special economic zone and were given a warm welcome by Liang Xiang, the mayor of Shenzhen; Zhou Ding, vice mayor; Zou Erkang, secretary of the municipal party committee; and other responsible persons.

During his visit to Shenzhen, Gu Mu personally inspected the harbor and shortwave communications facility at Shekou, the Shahe Overseas Chinese electronics factory, a furniture factory, the Jianian printshop, the Luohu Bridge, the Jiulong customs station and the passenger inspection hall at Wenjindu.

Gu Mu's inspection of several joint-venture enterprises that use both foreign and Chinese capital allowed him to gain a detailed understanding of these enterprises' form and method of management as well as other aspects such as their output value, product quality and sales figures. He said that it is important that we fully grasp the economic laws that govern the foreign market and also the current state of market demands and prices.

During his inspection of the Luohu Bridge he inquired about the flow of passengers in and out of Shenzhen port. Responsible persons from the frontier inspection station and Jiulong customs station explained the situation to him. They reported that the inspection station used for both frontier inspection and customs was being enlarged. The small mountain which stands to one side of the inspection station at Luohu has already been particularly leveled and work on the frontier section of the Luohu Road has also started. In order to facilitate negotiations between foreigners and Chinese the time which the gate at Luohu Bridge remains open will be extended.

This is the third inspection visit Gu Mu has made to Shenzhen. The aim of this visit was to gain an understanding of the progress that has been made in the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special zones during the past 2 years and to promote further development along a healthy road.

Traveling with Gu Mu from Beijing to Shenzhen were various people in the State Council responsible for the management of the special zones and several economic experts. They are all very familiar with the development of the special zones and made many helpful suggestions.

Before visiting Shenzhen, Gu Mu also traveled to Shanwenquan, Shijingshan and the Zhuhai special zone to carry out inspection work.

This journalist has also learned that Beijing may have plans to set up a special department to oversee China's special economic zones.

#### Gu Mu Interviewed

HK040749 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondents Kuang Yu and Chin Yao-ju: "Gu Mu Talks in Detail on Running Special Zones"]

[Text] Will China's policies for the development of special economic zones frequently change? How will the Chinese authorities treat those businessmen who are the "pioneers" of special economic zones? Is China afraid that investors will make profits? What will be the prospects of the special economic zones? When Vice Premier Gu Mu of the State Council was in Shenzhen on an inspection tour, he was interviewed by the correspondents of this newspaper late at night for an hour on the day before yesterday, even though he was very busy. The following are the details of the interview.

Question: Will the central authorities implement a consistent policy for the development of the special economic zones?

Answer: An open-door policy for foreign countries is an important component part of socialist modernization. There is no doubt about that now.

At present, we are summing up experience in order to continue to make progress. To implement an open-door policy for foreign countries more effectively, we should persist in pursuing efficient and good experience. At the same time, we should pay attention to correcting and overcoming shortcomings on our road of advance.

We should continue to introduce foreign capital and cooperate with businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao. We should create good conditions for carrying out more projects and attract more businessmen to make their investments.

Question: Some Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese and personages from abroad intend to make investments in the special economic zones, but they worry about the possibility that the present policy will change. What wise policy will the authorities devise to deal with this matter?

Answer: There is nothing for them to worry about. Our foreign policy will not change. The construction of the special economic zones is getting better and better. At present, the political situation in China is unprecedentedly stable. Since the policy we are now implementing is good, why should we change it? In the meantime, to protect the legitimate interests of investors, our country has promulgated laws and decrees suitable for the special economic zones. We are now doing some careful legislative work. The purpose in doing so is to ensure that the legitimate interests of investors from Hong Kong, Macao and abroad will be protected and guaranteed by Chinese laws and decrees. If there is any "change," it can only mean that some of our practices will be further enriched and improved as the situation develops.

Our policy for investors is based on mutual benefit. It should also be beneficial to China's socialist construction. The NPC Standing Committee has decided that some power will be delegated to the special economic zones. They will have power to deal with some problems and adopt some measures.

Question: The Shenzhen special economic zone was a small border town and, basically speaking, there was no industry there. However, great changes have taken place there over the past 2 years or so. How will the authorities treat those businessmen who were "pioneers" in the development of the zone?

Answer: This is the third time I have come to Shenzhen. Whenever I come here, I feel the changes. This time I have found the changes comparatively greater than ever before. In particular, in the small district of Luohu, mountains have been removed and low-lying land filled in. The former ponds have now been turned into car parks, squares and roads.

These changes could not have been accomplished without the hard work of the cadres and the broad masses of staff members of the Shenzhen special economic zone and their efforts to implement the policy of the central authorities over the past 2 years. At the same time, we should point out that these changes are greatly connected with the direct investments made by Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese in the special economic zone. We should fully affirm their patriotic zeal and the active cooperation of foreign investors. Their role has made a contribution to the construction of the special economic zone.

Question: Some people in China fear that foreign investors will make profits. What is your view on this matter?

Answer: It is right not to let businessmen make profits? What is their purpose in coming to the special economic zone? If we do not let them make profits, are they willing to come? However, investors should act in accordance with law, and they are not allowed to violate contracts signed by both sides. They should not follow dishonest practices. Since we are carrying out economic cooperation with them, we should pay attention to economic results! Nobody in the Central Committee or the State Council holds a divergent view in this respect.

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April 7, 1982

